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the law, will find in it much of value, even though they may differ from the conclusions reached.

As was to be expected from his nationality and training, the author in many matters runs counter to accepted common-law theories as to the conflict of laws. He regards Private International Law as a true system of law, and rejects utterly the idea, current in this country and in England, that its basis is the comity or courtesy of nations, which leads the sovereign to tolerate the application on his soil of foreign law to the degree rendered desirable by international intercourse. For him it is truly a branch of international law.

The most important and most novel part of the book is the author's own theory of the method by which conflicts of laws should be solved. He believes that every man should be governed by one law, which on principle should be determined by nationality, though the exigencies of practical life often require that it shall be the law of the domicile. This law should be continuous, that is to say, it should govern one in all the relations of life everywhere. But there is another requisite of law, that it should be general, the same for all the people in a given country. If a foreigner comes in whose personal law differs, it is obviously impossible to have both continuity and generality preserved. Which shall give way? M. Pillet examines the object of the law in question. If he finds that the law is for the protection of the private person, he would give it extra-territorial operation and preserve its continuity. If, however, the object of the law is the good of society as a whole, the interests of the individual must yield and continuity be sacrificed. The application of this novel theory requires careful consideration of the real object of a law, and to this subject an important part of the work is devoted.

Professor Pillet disclaims any idea of having solved all the problems of Private International Law, specifically admitting his inability to settle certain ones on any theory. But there is no question that he has produced a very valuable and stimulating book.

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.** By Emlin McClain. London and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1905. pp. xxxviii, 438. 8vo.

This book by Judge McClain is one of the American Citizen Series published by Longmans, Green & Co. under the editorship of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart. The book is in no sense a law book, nor does the author intend that it should be so considered. In his preface Judge McClain states that it is "intended to give to non-professional students an intelligent conception of the Constitutional Law of the United States, both state and federal." For such students the book is undoubtedly of value. Judge McClain's scholarship and ability are sufficient guarantee of the carefulness and thoroughness of the work; and his experience both on the bench and as a lecturer on Constitutional Law at the State University of Iowa, puts him in a position to know the importance of the various branches of constitutional law, and the best way in which to give the student a clear understanding of it.

He has approached the subject from the viewpoint of the historian. References are made to English and Colonial institutions, so far as is necessary to explain the nature of our governments, both state and national. But though he has traced the sources from which our government is drawn, and the way in which it was created, Judge McClain has not written a mere history of it, nor a mere exposition of its actual working at the present day. He has borne in mind that our constitutional law is concerned mostly with the interpretation of written instruments, in themselves more or less unchanging, and he has shown the theories underlying the interpretation of those instruments, as well as the value and the effect of the precedents that exist as a result of actions and decisions of courts.

Covering the subject in so few pages, Judge McClain was, of course, obliged to condense a great deal. The book, consequently, is not one from which the untrained reader would gain much. But for the student who has been trained

in the history of England and of the United States, it will be of great value to supplement and complete his studies, because of its conciseness, and because it is written by a trained jurist who knows whereof he speaks, both theoretically and practically.

A select bibliography is prefixed to the main body of the work, giving the standard works on the general subject matter of constitutional law and history. The bibliography is divided under the headings of Constitutional History, Formation and Adoption of Federal and State Constitutions, Theory of Our Government, Description of the Actual Government in the United States, Technical Works on Constitutional Law, and Judicial Decisions. At the beginning of each chapter are references, not cited as authorities for the statements in those chapters, but intended to serve as suggestions for collateral reading. In the course of the book, most of the leading decisions of the Supreme Court on the more important points of constitutional law are referred to.

An appendix of documents contains extracts from Magna Charta, the English Bill of Rights, the Virginia Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the North West Ordinance and the Constitution of the United States.

**THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.** By Walter C. Clephane. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co. 1905. pp. xxvi, 246. 8vo.

This book is a result of a frequently urged demand for law school instruction in the practical application of legal principles. It is, therefore, intended primarily for students. The author designs also to assist lawyers who have not had the advantage of practical corporation office work and laymen who are officers of corporations. He makes no effort to deal to any extent with the principles of corporation law, but confines himself to directions and suggestions as to the actual forming and carrying on of corporate bodies.

With these aims and purposes in view, he discusses first at considerable length the general corporation laws of a number of the states that he regards as the most favorable for the formation of business corporations, emphasizing the importance of choosing for the domicile of a particular corporation a state in which the incorporators may accomplish their purposes with the maximum benefit and the minimum liability and expense. He then takes up in successive chapters the formation of the corporation and the proceedings at the meetings respectively of incorporators, directors, and stockholders. The book ends with one chapter on the amendment of charters and another devoted to the important topic of reorganization. Somewhat more than one-fourth of its pages are given up to the forms to be used at the various stages in the organization and management of the corporation. In view of the fact that the book is intended for use in various jurisdictions, it would have been obviously impracticable to attempt to gather together all of the forms that could conceivably be desired. At the same time Professor Clephane has collected a number that might be found useful in any state, and for these, as well as for the careful directions by which they are accompanied, it is believed that the book should be of considerable value to the young practitioner and of much interest to the student.

**SELECT STATUTES, CASES, AND DOCUMENTS TO ILLUSTRATE ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY, 1660-1832, with a supplement from 1832-1894.** Edited by C. Grant Robertson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: Methuen & Co. 1904. pp. xviii, 452. 8vo.

This volume contains the great English statutes and cases since 1660 in which those rights of the subject to freedom of thought, of speech, and of action which are to-day unquestioned, were established and confirmed. Such a collection is of interest to the lawyer as a student of constitutions and govern-